

Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly
Report

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 7, 1963

BOTULISM - Two cases of botulism, one fatal, were reported from Colorado for the week ended December 7. Both cases were related to the ingestion of home-canned green beans.

These 2 cases bring the cumulative total to 41 reported thus far in 1963. This figure represents the highest total for any one year since 1947, when 44 cases were reported.

An epidemiological report of the Colorado cases is found on page 410.

PSITTACOSIS - A total of 8 cases of psittacosis were reported for the week ended December 7. Two cases were reported from Connecticut, and 6 from Nevada. These cases bring the cumulative total to 78 thus far in 1963. For a comparable period of 1962, 74 cases were reported.

The 6 Nevada cases are described in an epidemiological report this week, on page 410. The 2 cases reported from Connecticut are unrelated epidemiologically. One is a delayed report, with an onset in August.

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous week)

Disease	49th Week			Cumulative		
	Ended	Ended	Median	First 49 weeks		
	December 7, 1963	December 8, 1962	1958 - 1962	1963	1962	Median 1958 - 1962
Aseptic meningitis.....	36	43	---	1,741	2,441	---
Brucellosis	5	14	12	340	376	684
Diphtheria.....	11	9	27	259	432	762
Encephalitis, infectious.....	27	28	30	1,462	1,732	1,731
Hepatitis, infectious and serum...	874	911	911	40,517	50,659	37,154
Measles.....	3,695	3,693	4,092	377,324	464,829	417,027
Meningococcal infections.....	42	51	51	2,206	2,009	2,130
Poliomyelitis, total.....	4	8	49	408	856	3,173
Paralytic.....	3	5	33	349	678	2,200
Nonparalytic.....	1	3	6	41	125	637
Unspecified.....	-	-	10	18	53	336
Streptococcal sore throat and Scarlet fever	7,529	6,992	---	317,019	293,538	---
Tetanus.....	5	4	---	266	278	---
Tularemia.....	3	11	---	272	280	---
Typhoid fever.....	16	16	16	512	605	785
Typhus fever, tick-borne, (Rocky Mountain spotted).....	2	-	---	176	214	---
Rabies in Animals.....	80	60	64	3,538	3,425	3,425

Table 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

Anthrax:	Cum.	4	Psittacosis:	Conn. - 2, Nev. - 6	Cum.	78
Botulism: Colo. - 2	41		Rabies in Man:		1	
Malaria: Mass. - 1, Conn. - 1, Maryland - 2	101		Smallpox:		-	
Plague:	-		Typhus, murine:		27	

DIPHTHERIA – Eleven cases of diphtheria were reported for the week ended December 7, which brings the total to 259 cases thus far in 1963. For a comparable period in 1962, 432 cases were reported.

Six of these cases were reported from Florida; all occurred in Jacksonville. Further epidemiologic investigation is in progress.

Florida, thus far in 1963, has reported a total of 23 cases of diphtheria. Florida's 23 cases, which is the second highest State total, account for 9 percent of the nation's diphtheria cases. Louisiana has reported 33 cases (13 percent of the national total).

TYPHOID FEVER – A total of 16 cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended December 7. This figure brings the total thus far in 1963 to 512 cases. For a comparable period in 1962, 605 cases were reported.

The 4 cases reported from Virginia occurred among members of one family. According to Dr. James B. Kenley, Virginia State Department of Health, additional suspects are under surveillance; cultures are in progress.

The 3 cases of typhoid reported from South Carolina were from scattered geographical regions of the State, and are unrelated epidemiologically. The remaining nine cases were reported by eight different States.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Botulism – Colorado

The 2 cases reported this week from Colorado are related to the ingestion of home-canned green beans.

A 41-year-old widow and her 10-year-old daughter ate home-canned green beans at their evening meal at approximately 7:00 p.m., December 1. About 7½ hours later, the mother experienced the onset of symptoms including respiratory difficulty and prostration. By 8:30 a.m. the following morning, she was found dead in bed. An autopsy revealed no apparent cause of death.

During the early morning of December 3, the daughter suddenly experienced respiratory distress and prostration. She was admitted immediately to a Denver hospital. She was placed in an iron lung. A physician diagnosed botulism and administered 120,000 units of bivalent (A and B) botulinus antitoxin on the day of admission. Subsequently, she has received 300,000 additional units and has improved, but, as of December 11, she was still in an iron lung and continued to have difficulty swallowing and speaking. It was learned later that she had consumed a much smaller quantity of the green beans.

A 15-year-old brother was not home at the time of the meal, did not eat any of the beans, and has not become ill.

Clostridium botulinum and toxin has been identified in the can of beans which was ingested. Toxin has also been identified in gastric contents of the mother (taken at post mortem). Mice injected with the toxin died, while mice protected by bivalent antisera survived. Attempts to determine whether the type was A or B are in progress.

It is unknown how or when the food was preserved. The family's food consisted in large part of home-canned products. So far, *C. botulinum* has not been cultured from the family's other home-preserved products.

(Reported by Dr. Robert Skinner, Denver Department of Health and Hospitals, and Dr. C. S. Molloban, State Epidemiologist, Colorado State Department of Public Health.)

Psittacosis – Nevada

The 6 cases of psittacosis reported this week represent the first reported cases of this disease in Nevada.* All 6 occurred in Las Vegas. Five of the cases occurred in one family of 5; the other was an isolated case.

In early November, a physician, age 53, his wife, and 3 children became ill. The father developed a severe and extensive pneumonia, which prevailed for several weeks despite antibiotic therapy. His wife had extensive pulmonary infiltrates, but made a quicker recovery. A 19-year-old daughter was sick for 2 weeks, and the 2 other children for one week with milder respiratory symptoms. All were treated with tetracycline.

About 2 months previously, the family had purchased a parakeet which had been ill throughout most of the 2 months' period. The parakeet died in early November, about the time the 5 family members experienced their first symptoms. The bird was discarded before the nature of the family's illness was suspected.

This family had acquired the parakeet from a local aviary, which has since been temporarily closed. Psittacosis was not demonstrated in the birds remaining on sale.

The aviary's records on birds sold prior to the closing of the establishment were inadequate to permit further local epidemiologic study. Investigation of the aviary and its suppliers is in progress.

The 6th Nevada case occurred in a 57-year-old male who was a diagnostic problem at a hospital before his complement fixation test led to the diagnosis of psittacosis. He is not known to have had a parakeet.

Except for the above 6 cases, no other cases or suspect cases are known at present.

* Records available to 1941.

(Reported by Dr. Otto Ravenholt, Clark County Health Department, Las Vegas, and Lionel M. Groves, M.P.H., Director, Public Health Laboratories, Nevada State Department of Health.)

Staphylococcal Food Poisoning – Michigan

At least 52 individuals experienced gastroenteritis after they consumed in their homes German chocolate cakes which had been purchased from a Flint, Michigan, store. The victims experienced nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and, in some cases, prostration. About 20 people were treated in the emergency room of a local hospital; 5 were hospitalized. There were no fatalities.

When the emergency room staff noted that several people had consumed the suspect cake, the local health department was notified. Approximately 200 of these cakes remained on sale at the store at that time; sales of the cakes were halted. All cakes previously sold and those remaining had been prepared by one baker.

Cultures taken of 10 cakes at the store revealed coagulase positive *Staphylococcus aureus*, Phage Type

80/81, in each cake. The baker was found to have lesions on his hands. Identical organisms of the same phage type were obtained from these lesions.

(Reported by Dale W. Brooks, Director, Division of Environmental Health, Flint, Michigan, and Dr. George H. Agate, Epidemiologist, Michigan Department of Health).

Dengue Fever – Puerto Rico

During the week ended December 7, 1,011 cases of dengue fever were officially reported to the Puerto Rico Department of Health. This brings the 1963 total to 22,872 cases.

(Reported by Rafael Timothee, M.D. Director, Preventive Medical Services, Puerto Rico Department of Health, and a team from the Communicable Disease Center.)

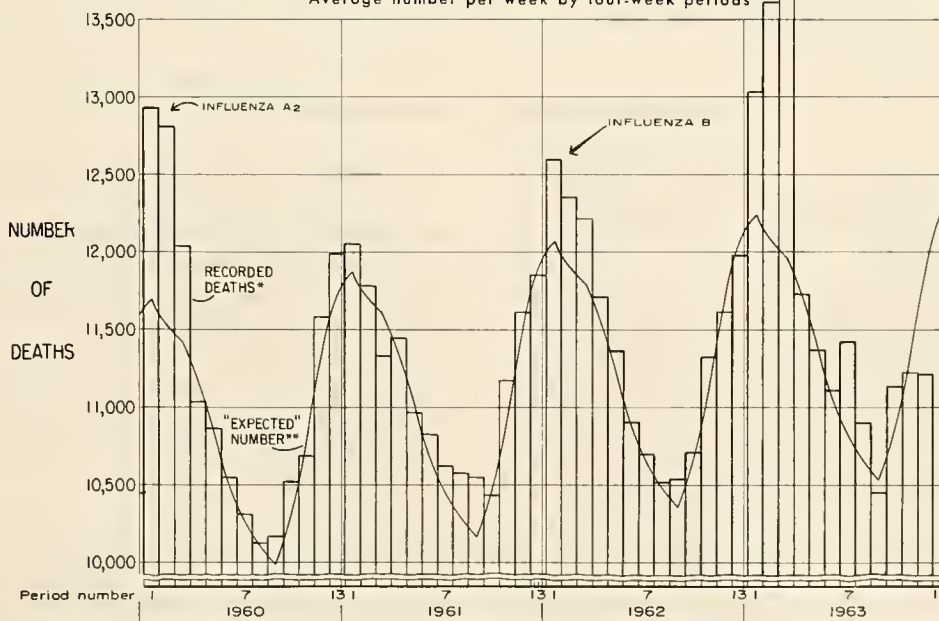
TOTAL DEATHS REPORTED IN 108 CITIES

The weekly average number of total deaths in 108 cities for the four-week period ending December 7 was 11,228 as compared with an expected weekly average of 11,881.

	WEEK ENDING				4 Week Total	Weekly Average
	11/16	11/23	11/30	12/7		
Observed	11,073	11,457	9,615	12,766	44,911	11,228
Expected	11,693	11,827	11,948	12,056	47,524	11,881
Excess	- 620	- 370	- 2,333	710	- 2,613	- 653

TOTAL DEATHS RECORDED IN 108 U.S. CITIES

Average number per week by four-week periods



*BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

**CALCULATED FROM 1954-'60 EXPERIENCE



TABLE 1
REPORTED DIPHTHERIA CASES
BY RACE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION
UNITED STATES, 1962

Geographic Region	Race			Total	
	White	Non-White	Unknown	Number	Percent
NORTHEAST					
New England	2	2	—	4	0.9
Middle Atlantic	15	6	—	21	4.9
East North Central	14	2	—	16	3.7
					10
WEST					
West North Central	92	15	—	107	24.8
Mountain	5	—	—	5	1.2
Pacific	—	6	—	6	1.4
					27
SOUTH					
South Atlantic	33	92	—	125	28.9
East South Central	13	22	—	35	8.1
West South Central	35	78	—	113	26.2
					63
U. S. TOTAL	209	223	—	432	100
Puerto Rico	—	—	56	56	—

DIPHTHERIA SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY — 1962

A total of 432 cases and 175 carriers were reported to the Diphtheria Surveillance Unit by the health departments of 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico during 1962 (See Map).

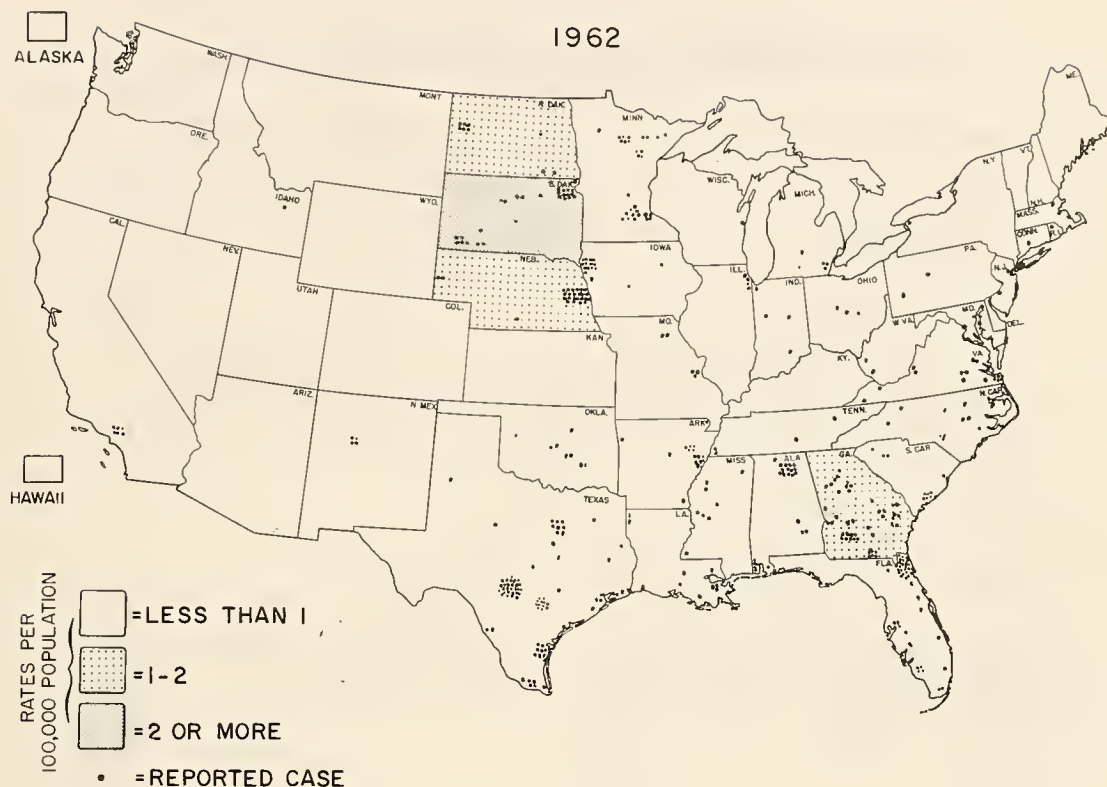
Reductions in morbidity and mortality attributed to diphtheria were again noted in 1962 in keeping with annual trends over the previous 3 decades (see Figure 1). This decline was evident in all regions except the West North Central. The South (South Atlantic, East and West South Central regions) again reported the largest number of cases and the highest attack rates in the country.

Although there has been a reduction in cases of and deaths from diphtheria since 1933, the case fatality rate has remained relatively constant (see Figure 1). Except for a few small community outbreaks of diphtheria, the majority of reported cases during 1962 occurred either singly or as intra-familial clusters.

During 1962, the 16 States and the District of Columbia included in the three regions comprising the South accounted for 274 (63 percent) of the 432 cases reported for the entire nation (see Table 1). The reduction of cases in the South in 1962 was proportionally greater than the overall national decline. Partially responsible was the substantial reduction of cases in Texas, from 192 to 78 (accounting for a 15 percent drop in its share of the national total). This striking decrease was reflected in the West South Central regional figures as well as in those for the entire South.

An autumnal peak in incidence was noted in all sections of the country again during 1962, with regional peaks varying from August for the South to September for the West and October for the Northeast.

Diphtheria remains a disease of children with 75 percent of cases occurring in those under 15 years of age and



50 percent in those 5-14 years (approximate school ages). The 5-9 age group experienced the greatest percentage of cases, a change from the 1-4 group which had the highest rate in the past. The percentage of adult cases remained the same as in 1961.

A geographic analysis of age distribution reveals that 27 percent and 33 percent of cases in the Northeast and West, respectively, were over the age of 20, compared with 11 percent in the South (see Table 2). This difference may be attributed to the higher concentration of non-whites in the South than elsewhere, and is probably attributable to socio-economic factors rather than racial predisposition.

The age distribution of non-white cases reveals a preponderance of childhood diphtheria with only 6 percent of the total number of non-white cases occurring over the age of 20, compared with 31 percent of the cases among whites.

For the first time since reporting to the Diphtheria Surveillance Unit began, non-white cases have exceeded white cases (see Table 1). This trend may be explained by a singular reduction in white cases in the West South

Central region over past years. This shift to non-white case preponderance emphasizes the previously reported higher attack rates in the non-white group. It also offers evidence against the once frequent observation that clinical diphtheria was rare in this group.

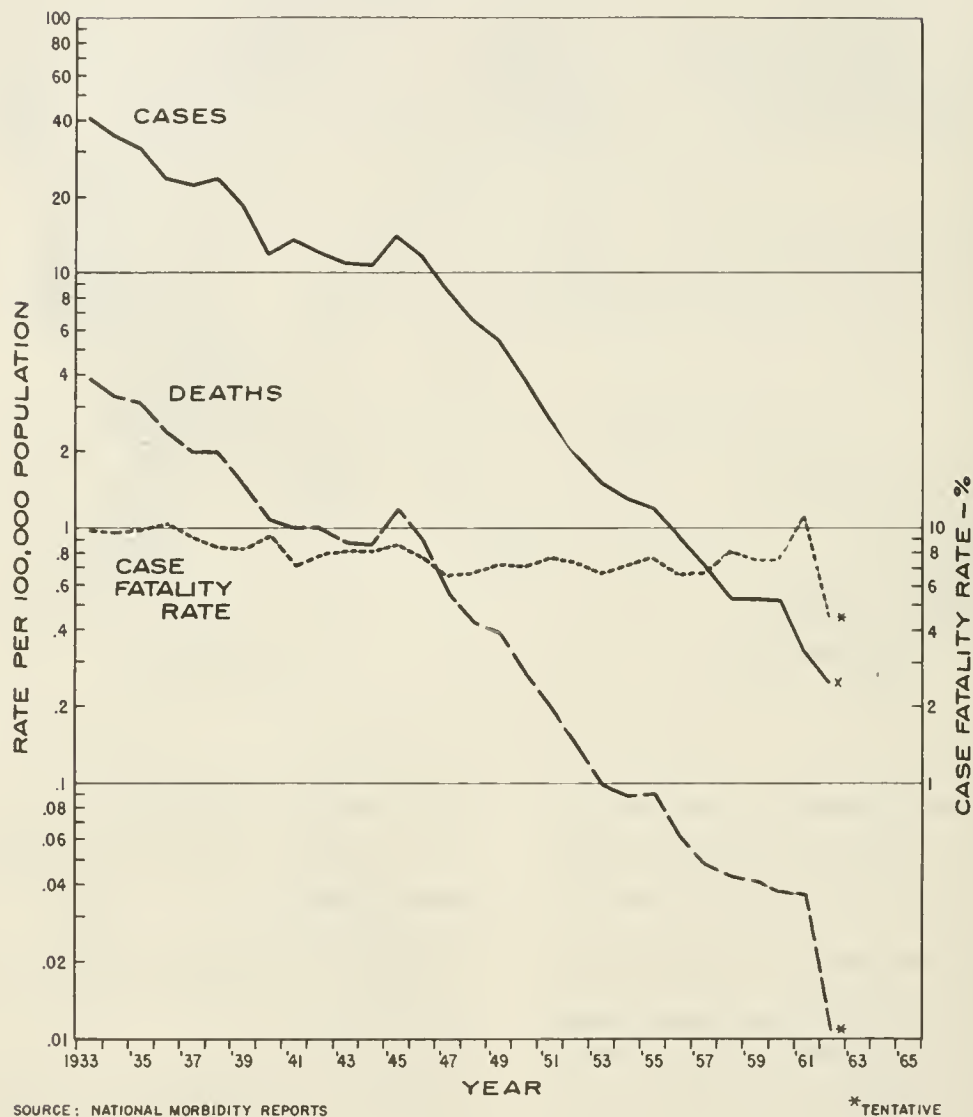
Of the 432 cases reported in 1962, 339 (78 percent) were bacteriologically confirmed, comparable to results obtained in 1961.

A total of 280 of these isolates were further analyzed for toxigenicity and/or type. Toxigenic strains accounted for 250 (90 percent) of the 277 specimens tested, pointing to the fact that a small but definite number of cases of clinical diphtheria may be caused by non-toxigenic organisms.

Of the 185 cultures typed, 93 (50 percent) were mitis, 57 (31 percent) gravis, 30 (16 percent) intermedius, and 5 (3 percent) indeterminate types. These figures represent a slight reduction in mitis and increase in intermedius isolations compared to 1961.

Geographic distribution of the various types again followed a pattern established in past years: 68 (73 per-

Figure 1
DIPHTHERIA IN THE UNITED STATES
REPORTED CASE, DEATH AND CASE FATALITY RATES
1933-1961



cent) of 93 mitis strains were isolated in the South, while 38 (67 percent) of the 57 gravis cases occurred in the West.

The degree of clinical involvement was recorded in 344 (80 percent) of the 432 reports. Thirty-three (10 percent) were fatal, 46 (13 percent) severe, 106 (31 percent)

moderate, and 159 (46 percent) mild cases.

Age distribution of fatalities is remarkable in that 45 percent of all deaths occurred in the 1-4-year-old group as compared with only 25-percent of cases, indicating the greater risk in this category.

TABLE 2
REPORTED DIPHTHERIA CASES BY AGE GROUP AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION - UNITED STATES, 1962

Geographic Region	Age Group									Total	Percent over Age 20
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Unknown		
NORTHEAST											
New England	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	100.0)
Middle Atlantic	3	6	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	21	4.8)
East North Central	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	-	1	16	40.0)
WEST											
West North Central	14	26	20	10	7	6	7	17	-	107	34.6)
Mountain	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	40.0)
Pacific	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
SOUTH											
South Atlantic	37	38	29	10	5	3	2	-	1	125	8.1)
East South Central	13	11	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	35	8.6)
West South Central	35	36	21	4	3	8	3	2	1	113	14.3)
U. S. TOTAL	107	127	89	27	23	21	14	21	3	432	18.4
Puerto Rico	21	10	4	8	6	3	2	2	-	56	23.2

For the first time in recent years, no significant difference was noted in the mortality rate by type or organisms: 4 percent for gravis vs. 5 percent for mitis. However, the usual greater severity of cases associated with gravis type organisms is implied by the fact that 57 percent of mitis cases were classified as mild as opposed to 37 percent of the gravis infections.

Immunization histories were obtained from 374 (87 percent) of the 432 cases. Fully 73 percent (274) had never received any toxoid prior to illness, while only 8 percent (30) were considered fully immunized by Diphtheria Surveillance Unit criteria (series completed or booster received within the past 4 years). See table below.

SEVERITY OF DIPHTHERIA CASES BY RACE AND IMMUNIZATION STATUS
UNITED STATES, 1962

Severity	Full	Lapsed	Inadequate	None	Unknown	Total All Races
Mild	18	17	13	92	19	159
Moderate	7	13	6	67	13	106
Severe	-	2	6	33	5	46
Fatal	1	3	-	27	2	33
Total	26	35	25	219	39	344
Severity Unknown	4	5	5	55	19	88
Total Cases	30	40	30	274	58	432

Severity of illness was much greater in unimmunized than fully immunized cases. Severe or fatal illnesses were recorded in 4 percent of the immunized group compared with 27 percent among unimmunized individuals. In contrast, 69 percent of immunized and 42 percent of unimmunized cases were considered mild.

In terms of complications, unimmunized cases accounted for 72 percent of all reported complications, including 86 percent of all fatalities (See tables above).

DIPHTHERIA CASES BY REPORTED COMPLICATIONS AND
IMMUNIZATION STATUS - UNITED STATES, 1962

Complications*	Immunization Status					Total
	Full	Lapsed	Inadequate	None	Unknown	
Branchopneumonia	-	-	1	4	-	5
Bullneck	-	1	-	3	1	5
Myocarditis	1	1	2	10	1	15
Nephritis	-	-	-	3	-	3
Neuritis	1	1	-	1	-	3
Otitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracheotomy	1	1	3	19	1	25
Other	-	-	-	3	1	4
Total	3	4	6	43	4	60

*Some cases had more than one complication.

The above figures are comparable with data reported in past years.

The one fatal case with full immunization was a 16-year-old white female from New Jersey who received a "toxoid booster" in 1961. She had entered the country as an immigrant in 1958 and had lived in various orphanages during the 3 year interval. There is some question whether she had ever received a primary series preceding the booster.

The immunization status of carriers was substantially higher than that of cases in 1962, as noted in previous years. Of the 175 reported carriers, 47 (27 percent) were fully immunized and 68 (39 percent) had never received toxoid, compared with 8 percent and 73 percent, respectively, for cases.

(Reported by Diphtheria Surveillance Unit, Communicable Disease Center).

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 3 CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED

DECEMBER 7, 1963 AND DECEMBER 8, 1962

Area	Poliomyelitis, total cases				Poliomyelitis, paralytic				Poliomyelitis, nonparalytic		Aseptic Meningitis	
	49th week		Cumulative First 49 weeks		49th week		Cumulative First 49 weeks		49th week		49th week	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
UNITED STATES.....	4	8	408	856	3	5	349	678	1	3	36	43
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	-	8	9	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	2
Maine.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	-	3	7	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	2	-	118	83	1	-	94	61	1	-	2	-
New York.....	2	-	11	60	1	-	7	41	1	-	2	-
New Jersey.....	-	-	4	9	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	103	14	-	-	84	11	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	-	3	55	134	-	3	44	101	-	-	1	7
Ohio.....	-	-	8	20	-	-	4	18	-	-	1	-
Indiana.....	-	2	4	23	-	2	3	18	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	-	-	17	59	-	-	16	42	-	-	-	4
Michigan.....	-	1	17	21	-	1	17	17	-	-	-	3
Wisconsin.....	-	-	9	11	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	-	-	7	38	-	-	6	27	-	-	-	7
Minnesota.....	-	-	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	6
Iowa.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	1	-	93	76	1	-	81	66	-	-	10	2
Delaware.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland.....	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
District of Columbia..	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	-	-	21	8	-	-	16	8	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	-	-	3	17	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	-	5	13	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	-	-	8	6	-	-	7	6	-	-	2	-
Georgia.....	-	-	21	17	-	-	20	14	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	1	-	30	11	1	-	29	8	-	-	8	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	-	-	73	80	-	-	67	67	-	-	2	4
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	2
Tennessee.....	-	-	11	12	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	-	-	53	22	-	-	48	22	-	-	2	1
Mississippi.....	-	-	9	17	-	-	9	16	-	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	-	-	27	325	-	-	26	250	-	-	3	3
Arkansas.....	-	-	5	22	-	-	4	19	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	14	28	-	-	14	25	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	-	1	31	-	-	1	22	-	-	1	2
Texas.....	-	-	7	244	-	-	7	184	-	-	2	1
MOUNTAIN.....	-	1	5	20	-	-	4	15	-	1	1	2
Montana.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2
New Mexico.....	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	1	3	4	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	1	4	22	91	1	2	19	83	-	2	17	16
Washington.....	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	1
Oregon.....	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
California.....	1	4	18	79	1	2	16	73	-	2	15	15
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	5	12	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
DECEMBER 7, 1963 AND DECEMBER 8, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Brucellosis		Diphtheria		Encephalitis, infectious		Hepatitis, infectious and serum				Measles	
	49th week	Cumulative 49 weeks	49th week	Cumulative 49 weeks	49th week	week	49th week			49th week	week	
							Under 20 yr.	20 & over	Total			
												1963
1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1962	
UNITED STATES.....	5	340	11	259	27	28	409	411	874	911	3,695	3,693
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	1	-	8	-	-	58	50	109	123	180	171
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	23	59	48	3	37
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	13	6	-	-
Vermont.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	9	59
Massachusetts.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	8	18	42	31	32
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	16	26	-
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	14	8	111	43
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	-	8	2	24	5	10	97	116	213	139	857	508
New York.....	-	4	-	13	2	5	72	76	148	82	448	163
New Jersey.....	-	1	-	4	-	-	6	16	22	20	257	74
Pennsylvania.....	-	3	2	7	3	5	19	24	43	37	152	271
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	3	49	1	35	1	3	72	67	143	152	755	1,507
Ohio.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	34	42	137	104
Indiana.....	-	6	-	10	-	-	7	5	12	26	185	32
Illinois.....	1	23	-	17	-	3	9	11	20	32	246	88
Michigan.....	-	6	1	5	1	-	38	36	74	44	152	448
Wisconsin.....	2	14	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	8	35	835
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1	177	1	42	4	-	21	4	28	45	247	326
Minnesota.....	-	9	-	15	-	-	3	2	5	8	-	50
Iowa.....	1	132	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	5	22	120
Missouri.....	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	2	43
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	3	3	223	107
South Dakota.....	-	11	1	13	-	-	10	-	13	2	-	1
Nebraska.....	-	6	-	10	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	5
Kansas.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	NN	NN
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	-	22	6	65	9	3	30	30	66	123	562	173
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	8	76	5
District of Columbia..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	41	-
Virginia.....	-	11	-	-	2	-	6	11	20	21	72	34
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	11	11	264	66
North Carolina.....	-	5	-	5	4	-	8	4	12	51	12	9
South Carolina.....	-	-	-	17	-	-	1	2	3	2	63	1
Georgia.....	-	3	-	18	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	1
Florida.....	-	3	6	23	3	3	4	6	11	16	34	53
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	-	14	1	22	3	3	36	13	57	69	345	99
Kentucky.....	-	3	-	-	1	1	19	4	31	15	242	13
Tennessee.....	-	6	-	3	2	1	9	5	14	31	99	80
Alabama.....	-	5	1	16	-	-	8	3	11	10	2	4
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	13	2	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	1	37	-	54	-	4	24	27	52	48	116	93
Arkansas.....	1	9	-	3	-	-	4	1	5	11	2	3
Louisiana.....	-	8	-	33	-	-	5	6	11	7	-	2
Oklahoma.....	-	5	-	7	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-
Texas.....	-	15	-	11	-	4	14	19	34	26	114	88
MOUNTAIN.....	-	9	-	5	-	-	11	6	46	44	115	248
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	29	28
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	44	31
Wyoming.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	-	3
Colorado.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	19	13	16	100
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	7	7	NN	NN
Arizona.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	14	42
Utah.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	12	44
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
PACIFIC.....	-	23	-	4	5	5	60	98	160	168	518	568
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	20	40	157	150
Oregon.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	33	66	42
California.....	-	18	-	4	5	5	43	83	126	90	180	181
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	113	15
Hawaii.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	180
Puerto Rico.....	-	1	-	13	-	-	14	3	17	30	88	10

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 3 CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING

DECEMBER 7, 1963 AND DECEMBER 8, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Meningococcal Infections		Streptococcal Sore Throat & Scarlet Fever		Tetanus	Tickborne Typhus (Rocky Mt. Spotted)	Tularemia	Typhoid Fever		Rabies in Animals		
	49th wk.	Cumulative 49 weeks	49th week	49th wk.	49th wk.	49th wk.	49th wk.	49th wk.	Cumulative 49 weeks	49th week		Cumulative 49 weeks
										49th	week	
1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963
UNITED STATES....	42	2,206	7,529	6,992	5	2	3	16	512	80	60	3,538
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	130	749	577	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	32
Maine.....	-	19	64	62	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire.....	-	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Vermont.....	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
Massachusetts.....	-	58	73	91	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1
Rhode Island.....	-	12	60	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	31	526	341	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC....	10	311	453	380	-	-	-	1	88	6	5	118
New York.....	8	147	310	219	-	-	-	-	45	6	5	89
New Jersey.....	-	48	74	74	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2	116	69	87	-	-	-	1	37	-	-	29
EAST NORTH CENTRAL..	7	341	770	772	2	-	2	3	66	7	5	529
Ohio.....	3	98	105	136	-	-	-	1	28	3	2	306
Indiana.....	1	45	108	109	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	52
Illinois.....	3	70	128	140	1	-	2	-	13	1	-	75
Michigan.....	-	95	256	224	-	-	-	2	13	-	2	49
Wisconsin.....	-	33	173	163	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	47
WEST NORTH CENTRAL..	1	134	356	252	-	-	-	1	29	26	24	944
Minnesota.....	1	28	11	14	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	255
Iowa.....	-	7	54	63	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	325
Missouri.....	-	39	42	14	-	-	-	1	19	10	3	172
North Dakota.....	-	15	128	126	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	39
South Dakota.....	-	7	8	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	98
Nebraska.....	-	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	32
Kansas.....	-	13	113	28	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	3	404	543	617	1	2	-	10	82	16	4	510
Delaware.....	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Maryland.....	-	57	24	9	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	2
Dist. of Columbia..	-	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	-	86	200	130	-	-	-	4	13	12	-	207
West Virginia.....	-	21	248	138	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	114
North Carolina.....	1	77	19	31	1	1	-	1	17	-	-	16
South Carolina.....	1	23	45	24	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	10
Georgia.....	-	34	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	82
Florida.....	1	94	-	281	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	78
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL..	2	149	1,350	1,001	-	-	-	-	69	8	5	271
Kentucky.....	-	31	68	90	-	-	-	-	13	3	3	122
Tennessee.....	1	70	1,245	803	-	-	-	-	29	5	2	129
Alabama.....	1	25	15	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	20
Mississippi.....	-	23	22	97	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL..	6	202	747	815	2	-	1	-	86	12	12	668
Arkansas.....	-	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	34	5	-	87
Louisiana.....	1	81	7	6	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	49
Oklahoma.....	1	35	23	21	1	-	1	-	6	1	-	59
Texas.....	4	72	716	786	1	-	-	-	20	6	12	473
MOUNTAIN.....	2	78	1,549	1,220	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	132
Montana.....	-	3	77	25	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	6	89	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	7	148	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	1	21	592	373	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
New Mexico.....	-	4	417	299	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	40
Arizona.....	1	12	121	188	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	62
Utah.....	-	20	105	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nevada.....	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
PACIFIC.....	11	457	1,012	1,358	-	-	-	-	59	5	5	334
Washington.....	-	40	267	330	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Oregon.....	-	33	30	32	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
California.....	9	357	617	770	-	-	-	-	51	5	5	312
Alaska.....	1	13	63	116	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Hawaii.....	1	14	35	110	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	14

Table 1(A). TOTAL DEATHS IN REPORTING CITIES

(Tables 4(A), 4(B), 4(C), and 4(D) will be published in sequence covering a four-week period.)^o

Area	For weeks ending				Area	For weeks ending			
	11-16	11-23	11-30	12-7		11-16	11-23	11-30	12-7
NEW ENGLAND:					SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Boston, Mass.	233	228	224	162	Atlanta, Ga.	130	156	72	142
Bridgeport, Conn.	49	44	29	31	Baltimore, Md.	238	276	213	307
Cambridge, Mass.	24	25	34	26	Charlotte, N.C.	30	29	39	48
Fall River, Mass.	29	31	18	31	Jacksonville, Fla.	60	58	57	71
Hartford, Conn.	62	54	37	64	Miami, Fla.	70	70	41	89
Lowell, Mass.	19	29	37	15	Norfolk, Va.	47	69	52	49
Lynn, Mass.	18	16	27	24	Richmond, Va.	70	69	76	96
New Bedford, Mass.	28	29	18	27	Savannah, Ga.	37	45	38	41
New Haven, Conn.	59	58	40	60	St. Petersburg, Fla.	74	97	74	60
Providence, R.I.	66	67	70	54	Tampa, Fla.	64	73	63	79
Somerville, Mass.	12	20	10	16	Washington, D.C.	174	191	213	232
Springfield, Mass.	47	45	38	59	Wilmington, Del.	40	45	40	41
Waterbury, Conn.	23	26	16	29					
Worcester, Mass.	44	53	58	61	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					Birmingham, Ala.	78	97	67	88
Albany, N.Y.	39	42	53	45	Chattanooga, Tenn.	44	49	47	47
Allentown, Pa.	39	38	40	34	Knoxville, Tenn.	27	30	22	43
Buffalo, N.Y.	144	136	91	184	Louisville, Ky.	87	161	63	157
Camden, N.J.	49	34	34	45*	Memphis, Tenn.	133	121	91	125
Elizabeth, N.J.	37	31	27	52.	Mobile, Ala.	41	37	47	38
Erie, Pa.	44	43	30	43	Montgomery, Ala.	38	17	20	47
Jersey City, N.J.	87	84	65	71	Nashville, Tenn.	83	92	58	119
Newark, N.J.	103	77	90	92					
New York City, N.Y.	1,528	1,658	1,509	1,682	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Paterson, N.J.	31	26	30	46	Austin, Tex.	24	32	31	31
Philadelphia, Pa.	462	509	472	505	Baton Rouge, La.	33	24	18	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	186	192	56	265	Corpus Christi, Tex.	33	25	29	34
Reading, Pa.	51	60	61	42	Dallas, Tex.	133	141	118	141
Rochester, N.Y.	106	97	85	123	El Paso, Tex.	36	35	30	38
Schenectady, N.Y.	9	39	28	29	Fort Worth, Tex.	60	54	55	98
Scranton, Pa.	29	37	35	53	Houston, Tex.	169	174	135	172
Syracuse, N.Y.	58	66	52	62	Little Rock, Ark.	46	41	35	68
Trenton, N.J.	45	42	22	41	New Orleans, La.	180	174	166	191
Utica, N.Y.	28	26	20	22	Oklahoma City, Okla.	76	74	33	121
Yonkers, N.Y.	27	32	30	31	San Antonio, Tex.	126	103	60	128
					Shreveport, La.	37	53	27	62
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					Tulsa, Okla.	43	41	18	74
Akron, Ohio.	61	71	44	66					
Canton, Ohio.	30	28	30	34	MOUNTAIN:				
Chicago, Ill.	758	818	681	783	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	26	25	20	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	152	159	128	181	Colorado Springs, Colo.	14	14	15	29
Cleveland, Ohio.	203	203	163	235	Denver, Colo.	126	121	92	106
Columbus, Ohio.	133	107	113	138	Ogden, Utah.	19	16	17	17
Dayton, Ohio.	79	101	75	89	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	98	85	106
Detroit, Mich.	348	319	282	373	Pueblo, Colo.	17	14	14	14
Evansville, Ind.	38	29	30	47	Salt Lake City, Utah.	56	48	58	60
Flint, Mich.	44	29	52	57	Tucson, Ariz.	42	53	28	63
Fort Wayne, Ind.	50	37	43	41					
Gary, Ind.	25	31	30	22	PACIFIC:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	56	61	41	61	Berkeley, Calif.	24	18	13	24
Indianapolis, Ind.	161	128	115	212	Fresno, Calif.	51	39	36	50
Madison, Wis.	37	44	32	39	Glendale, Calif.	57	39	24	36
Milwaukee, Wis.	150	115	99	165	Honolulu, Hawaii.	37	36	36	50*
Peoria, Ill.	29	28	28	38	Long Beach, Calif.	60	73	58	55
Rockford, Ill.	24	42	28	19	Los Angeles, Calif.	480	450	397	600
South Bend, Ind.	30	45	28	45	Oakland, Calif.	92	83	74	112
Toledo, Ohio.	92	115	100	119	Pasadena, Calif.	36	35	41	30
Youngstown, Ohio.	60	57	71	52	Portland, Oreg.	80	139	68	127
					Sacramento, Calif.	65	63	54	66
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					San Diego, Calif.	81	85	74	102
Des Moines, Iowa.	48	61	40	73	San Francisco, Calif.	197	212	176	231
Duluth, Minn.	27	28	27	29	San Jose, Calif.	44	29	38	40
Kansas City, Kans.	22	37	39	41	Seattle, Wash.	133	128	105	212
Kansas City, Mo.	143	125	119	149	Spokane, Wash.	60	49	54	58
Lincoln, Nebr.	32	17	19	29	Tacoma, Wash.	47	38	30	57
Minneapolis, Minn.	96	117	96	146					
Omaha, Nebr.	70	90	56	112	San Juan, P.R.	17	37	(---)	(---)
St. Louis, Mo.	253	249	193	306					
St. Paul, Minn.	70	66	74	69					
Wichita, Kans.	41	60	46	60					

^oCurrent Week Mortality for 108 Selected Cities

4(A) Total Mortality, all ages.	12,766
4(B) Pneumonia-Influenza Deaths, all ages.	470
4(C) Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	833
4(D) Total Deaths, Persons 65 years and over.	7,148

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.
Totals for previous weeks include reported corrections.

NOTE: All deaths by place of occurrence.



INTERNATIONAL NOTES - QUARANTINE MEASURES

Poliomyelitis - Canada

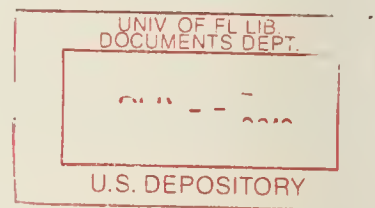
Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported from Canada for the week ended November 30. This brings the cumulative total to 111 paralytic cases thus far in 1963.

Both cases reported were from Quebec. Quebec's 1963 total is 101 cases. For comparable periods in 1962 and 1961, 52 and 112 cases were reported, respectively.

(Reported in the Weekly Bulletin, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.)

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the Communicable Disease Center welcomes accounts of interesting outbreaks or cases. Such accounts should be addressed to:

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